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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 24.

The Republican Party Vindicated--The Demands of the South Explained.

SPEECH OF

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS,

At the Cooper Institute, N. Y. City.

FEBRUARY, 1860.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The facts with which I shall deal this evening are mainly old and familiar; nor is there anything new in the general use I shall make of them. If there shall be any novelty, it will be in the mode of presenting the facts and the inferences and observations following that presentation. In his speech, last autumn, at Columbus, Ohio, as reported in the New York *Times*, Senator Douglas said:—

"Our fathers, when they framed the government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better, than we do now."

I fully endorse this, and I adopt it as a text for this discourse. (Applause.) I so adopt it because it furnishes a precise and an agreed starting point for a discussion between the Republicans and that wing of the Democracy headed by Senator Douglas. It simply leaves the inquiry—What was the understanding those fathers had of the question mentioned? What is the frame of government under which we live? The answer must be—the Constitution of the United States. That constitution consists of the original, framed in 1787, (and under which the present government first went into operation,) and twelve subsequently framed amendments, the first ten of which were framed in 1789.

THE FATHERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Who were our fathers that framed the Constitution? I suppose the "thirty-nine" who signed the original instrument may be fairly called our fathers who framed that part of the present government. It is almost exactly true to say they framed it, and it is altogether true to say they fairly represented the opinion and sentiment of the whole nation at that time.—Their names being familiar to nearly all, and accessible to quite all, need not now be repeated. I take these "thirty-nine," for the present, as being "our fathers who framed the government under which we live." What is the question which, according to the text, those fathers understood as well and even better than we do now? It is this:—"Does the proper division of local from federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, forbid our Federal Government to control as to slavery in our Federal Territories?

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.

Upon this Douglas held the affirmative, and Republicans the negative. The affirmative and denial form an issue; and this issue, this question, is precisely what the text declares our fathers understood better than we. (Cheers.) Let us now inquire whether the "thirty-nine," or any of them ever acted upon this question, and if they did, how they acted upon it—how they expressed that better understanding. In 1784, three years before the Constitution, the United States then owning the Northwestern territory, and no other, the Congress of the confederation had before them the question of prohibiting slavery in that Territory; and four of the "thirty-nine" who afterwards framed the Constitution were in that Congress, and voted on that question. Of these Roger Sherman, Thomas Mifflin and Hugh Williamson voted for the prohibition, thus showing that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from federal authority, nor anything else, properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in Federal Territory.—The other of the four James McHenry voted against the prohibition, showing that for some cause he thought it improper to vote for it.—In 1787, still before the Constitution, but while the Convention was in session framing it, and while the Northwestern territory still was the only territory owned by the United States—the same question of prohibiting slavery in the territory again came before the Congress of the Confederation; and three more of the "thirty-nine" who afterwards signed the Constitution were in that Congress and voted on that question. They were Wm. Blount, Wm. Few and Abraham Baldwin, and they all voted for the prohibition, thus showing that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from federal authority, nor anything else, properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in Federal Territory.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This time the prohibition became a law, being a part of what is now well known as the Ordinance of 1787. The question of Federal control of slavery in the Territories seems not to have been directly before the Convention which framed the original Constitution; and hence it is not recorded that the "thirty-nine," or any of them, while engaged on that instrument, expressed any opinion on that precise question. In 1780, by the first Congress which sat under the Constitution, an act was passed to enforce the ordinance of 1787 including the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern territory. The bill for this act was reported by one of the "thirty-nine," THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, then a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. It went through all its stages without a word of opposition, and finally passed both branches without yeas and nays, which is equivalent to a unanimous passage. (Cheers.) In this Congress there were sixteen of the "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the original Constitution. They were:—

John Langdon,	Abraham Baldwin,
Nicholas Gilman,	Rufus King,
Wm. S. Johnson,	Wm. Patterson,
Roger Sherman,	Richard Bassett,
Robert Morris,	George Read,
George Clymer,	Pierce Butler,
Thos. Fitzimmons,	Daniel Carroll,
William Few,	James Madison.

This shows that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from federal authority nor anything in the Constitution, properly forbade Congress to prohibit slavery in the Federal Territory, else both their fidelity to correct principal, and their oath to support the Constitution would have constrained them to oppose the prohibition.

OPINION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Again, George Washington, another of the "thirty-nine," was then President of the U. States, and as such, approved and signed the bill, thus completing its validity as a law, and thus showing that in his understanding, no line dividing local from federal authority, nor anything in the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in Federal Territory. (Loud applause.) No great while after the adoption of the original Constitution, North Carolina ceded to the Federal Government the country now constituting the State of Tennessee; and, a few years later, Georgia ceded that which now constitutes the States of Mississippi and Alabama. In both deeds of cession, it was made a condition by the ceding States that the Federal Government should not prohibit slavery in the ceded country. Under these circumstances, Congress, on taking charge of these countries, did not absolutely prohibit slavery within them.

CONGRESS DID INTERFERE.

But they did interfere with it—take control of it—even there, to a certain extent. In 1798 Congress organized the Territory of Mississippi. In the act of organization they prohibited the bringing of slaves into the Territory, from any place without the United States, by fine, and giving freedom to slaves so brought. This act passed both branches of Congress without yeas and nays. In that Congress were three of the "thirty-nine" who framed the original Constitution. They were John Langdon, Geo. Read and Abraham Baldwin. They all probably, voted for it. Certainly they would have placed their opposition to it upon record if, in their understanding, any line dividing local and federal authority, or anything in the Constitution properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in Federal Territory. [Applause.]

In 1803 the Federal Government purchased the Louisiana country. Our former Territorial acquisitions came from certain of our own States, but this Louisiana country was acquired from a foreign nation. In 1804 Congress gave a Territorial organization to that part of it which now constitutes the State of Louisiana. New Orleans, lying within that part, was an old and comparatively large city. There were other considerable towns and settlements, and slavery was extensively and thoroughly intermingled with the people. Congress did not, in the Territorial act, prohibit slavery; but they did interfere with it—in a more marked and extensive way than they did in the case of Mississippi.

THE LOUISIANA PROVISO.

The substance of the provision therein made in relation to slaves was—

First, That no slave should be imported into the Territory from foreign parts.

Second, That no slave should be carried into it who had been imported into the States since the first day of May, 1798.

Third, That no Slave should be carried into it, except by the owner, and for his own use as a settler; the penalty in all the cases being a fine upon the violator of the law and freedom to the slave. (Prolonged cheers.)

This act also was passed without yeas or nays. In the Congress which passed it, there were two of the "thirty-nine." They were Abraham Baldwin and Jonathan Dayton. As stated in the case of Mississippi, it is probable they both voted for it. They would not have allowed it to pass without recording their opposition to it, if in their understanding, it violated either the line properly dividing local from federal authority or any provision of the Constitution. Many votes were taken, by yeas and nays, in both branches of Congress, upon the various phases of the general question.—Two of the "thirty-nine"—Rufus King and Charles Pinckney—were members of that Congress. Mr. King steadily voted for slavery prohibition and against all compromises, while Mr. Pinckney as steadily voted against slavery prohibition, and against all compromises.—(cheers.) By this Mr. King showed that, in his understanding, no line dividing local from federal authority, nor anything in the Constitution, was violated by Congress prohibiting slavery in Federal Territory; while Mr. Pinckney, by his votes, showed that, in his understanding, there was some sufficient reason for opposing such prohibition in that case.

THE FATHERS ON RECORD.

The cases I have mentioned are the only acts of the "thirty-nine," or of any of them, upon the direct issue, which I have been able to discover. To enumerate the persons who thus acted, as being four in 1784, three in 1787, seventeen in 1789, three in 1798, two in 1804, and two in 1819-'20—there would be thirty-one of them. But this would be counting Jno. Langdon, Roger Sherman, William Few, Rufus King and Geo. Read, each twice, and Abraham Baldwin four times. [Applause.] He was a Georgian, too. [Renewed applause and laughter.] The true number of those of the "thirty-nine" whom I have shown to have acted upon the question, which, by the text they understood better than we, is twenty-three, leaving sixteen not to have acted upon it in any way. Here, then, we have twenty-three of our "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the government under which we live, who have, upon their official responsibility and their corporal oaths, acted upon the very question which the text affirms they "understood just as well, and even better than we do now," and twenty-one of them—a clear majority of the whole "thirty-nine"—so acting upon it as to make them guilty of gross political impropriety and wilful perjury, if, in their understanding, any proper division between local and federal authority, or anything in the Constitution they had made themselves and sworn to support, forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in the Federal Territories. [Cheers.] Thus the twenty-one acted; and actions speak louder than words, so actions under such responsibility speak still louder. Two of the twenty-three voted against the Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Federal Territories, in the instances in which they acted upon the question. But for what reason they so voted is not known. They may have done so because they thought a proper division of local from Federal authority, or some provision or principle of the Constitution, stood in the way; or they may, without any such question, have voted against the prohibition, on what appeared to them to be sufficient grounds of expediency.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OATH TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION.

No one who has sworn to support the Constitution can conscientiously vote for what he understands to be an unconstitutional measure, however expedient he may think it; but one may and ought to vote against a measure which he deems constitutional, if, at the same time, he deems it inexpedient. It, therefore, would be unsafe to set down even the two who voted against the prohibition, as having done so because, in their understanding, and proper division of local from Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in Federal Territory. [Laughter and prolonged applause.] The remaining sixteen of the "thirty-nine," so far as I have discovered, have left no record of their understanding upon the direct question of federal control of slavery in the Federal Territories.

But there is much reason to believe that their understanding upon that question would not have appeared different from that of their twenty-three compeers, had it been manifested at all. For the purpose of adhering rigidly to the text, I have purposely omitted whatever understanding may have been manifested, by any person, however distinguished, other than the thirty-nine fathers who framed the original Constitution; and, for the same reason, I have also omitted whatever understanding may have been manifested by any of the "thirty-nine" even, on any other phase of the general question of slavery. If we should look into their acts and declarations on those other phases, as the foreign slave trade, and the morality and policy, of slavery generally, it would appear to us that on the direct question of federal control of slavery in the Federal Territories, the sixteen, if they had acted at all, would probably have acted just as the twenty-three did.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEN OF THE LAST CENTURY.

Among that sixteen were several of the most noted anti-slavery men of those times—as Dr. Franklin, (cheers,) Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris—while there was not one now known to have been otherwise, unless it may be John Rutledge, of South Carolina. [Applause.] The sum of the whole is, that of our "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the original Constitution, twenty-one—a clear majority of the whole—certainly understood that no proper division of local from federal authority, nor any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control slavery in the Federal Territories, while all the rest, probably, had the same understanding. Such, unquestionably, was the understanding of our fathers who framed the original Constitution; and the text affirms that they understood the question better than we. (Laughter and cheers.)

But, so far I have been considering the understanding of the question manifested by the framers of the original constitution. In and by the original instrument a mode was provided for amending it; and, as I have already stated, the present frame of government under which we live consists of that original, and twelve amendatory articles framed and adopted since. Those who now insist that federal control of slavery in Federal Territories violates the Constitution, point us to the provisions which they suppose it thus violates; and, as I understand, they all fix upon provisions in these amendatory articles, and not in the original instrument.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, plant themselves upon the fifth amendment, which provides that "no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law;" while Senator Douglas and his peculiar adherents plant themselves upon the tenth amendment, providing that "the powers not granted by the Constitution, are reserved to the States respectively, and to the people." Now, it so happens that these amendments were framed by the first Congress which sat under the Constitution—the identical Congress which passed the act already mentioned, enforcing the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory. [Applause.] Not only was it the same Congress, but they were the identical, same individual men who, at the same session, at the same time within the session, had under consideration, and in progress toward maturity, these Constutional amendments, and this act prohibiting slavery in all the Territory the nation then owned.

The constitutional amendments were introduced before and passed after the act of enforcing the ordinance of '87; so that during the whole pendency of the act to enforce the ordinance the constitutional amendments were also pending. That Congress, consisting in all of seventy-six members, including sixteen of the framers of the original Constitution, as before stated, were pre-eminently our fathers who framed that part of the government under which we live, which is now claimed as forbidding the Federal Government to control slavery in the Federal Territories. Is it not a little presumptuous in any one at this day to affirm that the two things which that Congress deliberately framed, and carried to maturity at the same time, are absolutely inconsistent with each other?

THE ABSURDITY OF CHARGING INCONSISTENCY UPON THE FATHERS.

And does not such affirmation become impudently absurd when coupled with the other affirmation, from the same mouth, that those who did the two things alleged to be inconsistent understood whether they really were inconsistent better than we—better than he who affirms that they are inconsistent? (Applause and great merriment.) It is surely safe to assume that the "thirty-nine" framers of the original Constitution, and the seventy-six members of the Congress which framed the amendments thereto, taken altogether, do certainly include those who may be fairly called "our fathers who framed the government under which we live." And so assuming, I defy any man to show that any one of them ever in his whole life declared that, in his understanding, any proper division of local from federal authority, or any part of the Constitution forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in the Federal Territories. (Loud applause.)

I go a step further. I defy any one to show that any living man in the whole world ever did, prior to the beginning of the present century, (and I might almost say prior to the beginning of the last half of the present century,) declare that, in his understanding, any proper division of local from federal authority, or any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in the Federal Territories. To those who so now declare I give, not only "our fathers who framed the Government under which we live," but with them all other living men within the century in which it was framed among them to search, and they shall not be able to find the evidence of a single man agreeing with them. Now and here let me guard a little against being misunderstood.

MODERN DOCTRINES FALSE AND DECEPTIVE.

I do not mean to say we are bound to follow implicity in whatever our fathers did. To do so would be to discard all the lights of current experience—to reject all progress—all improvements. What I do say is, that if we would supplant the opinions and policy of our fathers, in any case, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive, and argument so clear, that even their great authority, fairly considered and weighed, cannot stand; and most surely not in a case whereof we ourselves declare they understood the question better than we. (Laughter.) If any man, at this day, sincerely believes that a proper division of local from federal authority, or any part of the Constitution, forbids the Federal Government to control as to slavery in the Federal Territories, he is right to say so, and to enforce his position by all truthful evidence and fair argument which he can. But he has no right to mislead others, who have less access to history and less leisure to study it, into the false belief "that our fathers, who framed the government under which we live," were of the same opinion—thus substituting falsehood and deception for truthful evidence and fair argument. (Applause.) If any man at this day sincerely believes "our fathers, who framed the government under which we live," used and applied principles, in other cases, which ought to have led them to understand that a proper division of local from federal authority, or some part of the Constitution, forbids the Federal Government to control as to slavery in the Federal Territories, he is right to say so. But he should, at the same time; brave the responsibility of declaring that, in his opinion, he understands their principles better than they did themselves—(great laughter)—and especially should he not shirk that responsibility by asserting that they "understood the question just as well, and even better than we do no now." (Applause.)

WHAT REPUBLICANS ASK AND DESIRE.

But enough. Let all who believe that our "fathers who framed the government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better than we do now," speak as they spoke and act as they acted upon it. This is all Republicans ask—all Republicans desire in relation to slavery. As those fathers marked it, so let it be again marked, as an evil not to be extended, but to be tolerated, and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity. [Loud applause.] Let all the guarantees those fathers gave it be, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly maintained. For this Republicans contend, and with this, so far as I know or believe, they will be content. [Applause.]

And now, if they would listen—as I suppose they will not—I would address a few words to the Southern people. [Laughter.] I would say to them: You consider yourselves a reasonable and a just people, and I consider that in the general qualities of reason and justice you are not inferior to any other people; still, when you speak of us Republicans, you do so only to denounce us as reptiles, or, at best, as no better than outlaws. You will grant a hearing to pirates or murderers, but nothing like it to "Black Republicans."—[Laughter.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY NOT SECTIONAL.

In all your contentions with one another, each of you deems an unconditional condemnation of "Black Republicanism" as the first thing to be attended to. [Laughter.] Indeed such condemnation of us seems to be an indispensable prerequisite—license, so to speak—among you to be admitted or permitted to speak at all. Now, can you or not be prevailed upon to pause and to consider whether this is quite just to us, or even to yourselves?—Bring forward your charges and specifications, and then be patient long enough to hear us deny or justify. You say we are sectional.—We deny it. [Loud applause.] That makes an issue, and the burden of proof is upon you. [Laughter and applause.] You produce your proof, and what is it? Why, that our party has no existence in your section—gets no votes in your section. The fact is substantially true; but does it prove the issue? It it does, then, in case we should, without change of principle, begin to get votes in your section, we should thereby cease to be sectional.—[Great merriment.] You cannot escape this conclusion; and yet, are you willing to abide by it? If you are, you will probably soon find that we have ceased to be sectional, for we shall get votes in your section this very year. [Loud cheers.] You will then begin to discover, as the truth plainly is, that your proof does not touch the issue. The fact that we get no votes in your section is a fact of your making and not ours. And if there be fault in that fact, that fault is primarily yours, and remains until you show that we repel you by some wrong principle or practice. If we do repel you by any wrong principle the fault is ours, but this brings you to where you ought to have started—to a discussion of the right or wrong of our principle. [Loud applause.]

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

If our principle, put in practice, would wrong your section for the benefit of ours, or for any other object, then our principle, and we with it, are sectional, and are justly opposed and denounced as such. Meet us, then, on the question of whether our principle, put in practice, would wrong your section; and so meet it as if it were possible that something may be said on our side. [Laughter.] Do you accept the challenge? No. Then do you really believe that the principle which our fathers, who framed the government under which we live, thought so clearly right as to adopt it, and endorse it again and again, upon their official oaths, is in fact, so clearly wrong as to demand your condemnation without a moment's consideration. [Applause.]

Some of you delight to flaunt in our faces the warning against sectional parties given by Washington in his Farewell Address. Less than eight years before Washington gave that warning, he had, as President of the United States, approved and signed an act of Congress, enforcing the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, which act embodied the policy of the Government upon that subject, upon that subject, up to and at the very moment he penned that warning; and about one year after he penned it he wrote to Lafayette that he considered that prohibition a wise measure, expressing in the same connection his hope that we should some time have a confederacy of Free States. [Applause.] Bearing this in mind, and seeing that sectionalism has since garisen upon this same subject, is that warning a weapon in your hands against us, or in our hands against you? Could Washington himself speak, would he cast the blame of that sectionalism upon us, who sustain his policy, or upon you who repudiate it? [Applause.] We respect that warning of Washington, and we commend it to you together with his example pointing to the right application of it. [Applause.] But you say you are conservative—eminently conservative—while we are revolutionary, destructive, or something of the sort.

POLITICAL CONSERVATISM DEFINED.

What is conservatism? Is it not adherence to the old and tried, against the new and untried? We stick to, contend for, the identical old policy on the point in controversy which was adopted by our fathers who framed the government under which we live; while you, with one accord reject, and scout, and spit upon the old policy and insist upon substituting something new. True, you disagree among yourselves as to what that substitute shall be. You have considerable variety of new propositions and plans, but you are unanimous in rejecting and denouncing the old policy of the fathers. Some of you are for reviving the foreign slave trade; some for a Congressional slave code for the Territories, some for Congress forbidding the Territories to prohibit slavery within their limits; some for maintaining slavery in the Territories through the Judiciary; some for the "gur-reat pur-rinciple"—[laughter]—that if one man would enslave another, no third man should object, fantastically called "popular sovereignty"—[renewed laughter and applause]—but never a man among you in favor of federal prohibition of slavery in Federal Territories, according to the practice of our fathers who framed the government under which we live.

Not one of your various plans can show a precedent or an advocate in the century within which our government originated. Consider, then, whether your claim of conservatism for yourselves, and your charge of destructiveness against us, are based on the most clear and stable foundations. Again you say we have made the slavery question more prominent than it formerly was. We deny it. We admit that it is more prominent, but we deny that we made it so. It was not us, but you, who discarded the old policy of the fathers.—We resisted, and still resist, your innovation—your want of conservatism; and thence comes the greater prominence of the question. Would you have that question reduced to its former proportions? Go back to that old policy. What has been will be again under the same conditions. If you would have the peace of the old times, readopt the precepts and policy of the old times. [Applause.]

JOHN BROWN AND HARPER'S FERRY.

You charge that we stir up insurrections among your slaves. We deny it; and where is your proof? Harper's Ferry. [Great laughter.] John Brown. [Renewed laughter.] John Brown was no Republican, and you have failed to implicate a single Republican in his Harper's Ferry enterprise. [Loud applause.] If any member of our party is guilty in that matter, you know it or you do not know it. If you do know it, you are inexcusable to not designate the man and prove the fact. If you do not know it, you are inexcusable to assert it, and especially to persist in the assertion after you have tried and failed to make the proof. [Great applause.] You need not be told that persisting in a charge which one does not know to be true, is simply a malicious slander. [Applause.] Some of you generously admit that no Republican designedly aided or encouraged the Harper's Ferry affair; but still insist that our doctrines and declarations necessarily lead to such results. We know we hold no doctrines and make no declarations which were not held to and made by our fathers who framed the government under which we live.—[Applause.] You never dealt fairly by us in relation to this affair.

EFFECTS OF THE INVASION ON LATE ELECTIONS.

When it occurred, some important State elections were near at hand, and you were in evident glee with the belief that, by charging the blame upon us you could get an advantage of us in those elections. The elections came, and your expectations were not quite fulfilled.—[Laughter.] You did not sweep New York, and New Jersey, and Wisconsin, and Minnesota, precisely like fire sweeps over the prairie in high wind. [Laughter.] You are still drumming at this idea. Go on with it. If you think you can, by slandering a woman, make her love you, or by villifying a man make him vote with you, go on and try it. [Boisterous laughter and prolonged applause.] Every Republican man knew that, as to himself, at least, your charge was a slander, and he was not much inclined by it to cast his vote in your favor.

Republican doctrines and declarations are accompanied with a continual protest against any interference whatever with your slaves, or with you about your slaves. Surely this does not encourage them to revolt. True, we do, in common with our fathers who framed the government under which we live, declare our belief that slavery is very wrong—[applause]—but the slaves do not hear us declare even this; for anything we say or do, the slaves would scarcely know there is a Republican party. I believe they would not, in fact, generally know it, but for your misrepresentations of us, in their hearing. In your political contests among yourselves, each faction charged the other with sympathy for the Black Republicans: and then, to give point to the charge, define Black Republicanism to simply be insurrection, blood and thunder among the slaves. [Boisterous laughter and applause.]

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

Slave insurrections are no more common than they were before the Republican party was organized. What induced the Southampton insurrection, twenty years ago, in which at least three times as many lives were lost as at Harper's Ferry? You can scarcely stretch your very elastic fancy to the conclusion that Southampton was got up by Black Republicanism. [Laughter.]—In the present state of things in the United States, I do not think a general or even a very extensive slave insurrection, is possible. The indispensible concert of action cannot be attained. The slaves have no means of rapid communication; nor can incendiary free men, black or white, supply it. The explosive materials are everywhere in parcels, but there neither are, nor can be supplied, the indispensible connecting trains.

Much is said by Southern people about the affection of slaves for their masters and mistresses, and a part of it, at least, is true. A plot for an uprising could scarcely be devised and communicated to twenty individuals before some one of them, to save the life of a favorite master or mistress, would divulge it. This is the rule; and the slave revolution in Hayti was not an exception to it, but a case occurring under peculiar circumstances. The gun powder plot of British history, though not connected with slaves, was more in point. In this case only about twenty were admitted to the secret, and yet one of them, in his anxiety to save a friend, betrayed the plot to that friend and by consequence averted the calamity. Occasional poisonings from the kitchen, and open or stealthy assassinations in the field, and local revolts extending to a score or so, will continue to occur as the natural results of slavery; but no general insurrection of slaves, as I think, can happen in this country for a long time. Whoever much fears, or much hopes, for such an event, will be alike disappointed.

VIEWS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In the language of Mr. Jefferson, uttered many years ago, "It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation, peaceably, and in such slow degrees, as that evil will wear off insensibly; and their places be, *pari passu*, filled up by free white laborers. (Loud applause.) If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up." Mr. Jefferson did not mean to say, nor do I, that the power of emancipation is in the Federal Government. He spoke of Virginia: and, as to the power of emancipation, I speak of the slaveholding States only. The Federal Government, however, as we insist, has the power of restraining the extension of the institution—the power to insure that a slave insurrection shall never occur on any American soil which is now free from slavery. (Applause.) John Brown's effort was peculiar. It was not a slave insurrection. It was an attempt by white men to get up a revolt among slaves, in which the slaves refused to participate. In fact, it was so absurd that the slaves, with all their ignorance, saw plainly enough that it could not succeed. That affair, in its philosophy, corresponds with the many attempts, related in history, at the assassination of kings and emperors. An enthusiast broods over the oppression of a people till he fancies himself commissioned by heaven to liberate them. He ventures the attempt, which ends in little else than his own execution. Orsini's attempt on Louis Napoleon and John Brown's attempt at Harper's Ferry were, in their philosophy, precisely the same.—The eagerness to cast blame on old England in the one case, and on New England in the other, does not disprove the sameness of the two things. [Applause.] And how much would it avail you, if you could, by the use of John Brown, Helper's book, and the like, break up the Republican organization? Human action can be modified to some extent, but human nature cannot be changed.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE NATIONAL JUDGMENT AND FEELING.

There is a judgment and a feeling against slavery in this nation, which cast at least a million and a half of votes. You cannot destroy that judgment and feeling—that sentiment—by breaking up the political organization which rallies around it. You can scarcely scatter and disperse an army which has been formed into order in the face of your heaviest fire, but if you could, how much would you gain by forcing the sentiment which created it out of the peaceful channel of the ballot box, into some other channel? What would that other channel probably be? Would the number of John Browns be lessened or enlarged by the operation? But you will break up the Union, rather than submit to a denial of your constitutional rights. That has a somewhat reckless sound; but it would be palliated if not fully justified, were we proposing, by the mere force of numbers, to deprive you of some right, plainly written down in the constitution.—But we are proposing no such thing. When you make these declarations, you have a specific and well understood allusions to an assumed constitutional right of yours, to take slaves into the federal territories, and to hold them there as property.

SILENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION AS TO THE RIGHT OF TAKING SLAVES INTO THE TERRITORIES.

But no such right is specifically written in this Constitution. That instrument is literally silent about any such right. We, on the contrary, deny that such a right has any existence in the Constitution, even by implication. (Applause.) Your purpose, then, plainly stated, is, that you will destroy the Government, unless you be allowed to construe and enforce the Constitution as you please, on all points in dispute between you and us. You will ruin or rule in all events. This, plainly stated, is your language to us. Perhaps you will say the Supreme Court has decided the disputed constitutional question in your favor. Not quite so. But, waiving the lawyers' distinction between dictum and decision, the Court have decided the question for you in a sort of way. The Court have substantially said; it is your constitutional right to take slaves into the Federal Territories, and to hold them there as property. When I say the decision was made in a sort of a way, I mean it was made in a divided Court by a bare majority of the Judges, and they not quite agreeing with one another in the reasons for making it; that it is so made as that its avowed supporters disagree with one another about its meaning: and that it was mainly based upon a mistaken statement of fact—the statement in the opinion that "the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution."

SLAVES CONSIDERED AS PERSONS AND NOT AS PROPERTY.

An inspection of the Constitution will show that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in it. (Applause.) Bear in mind, the judges do not pledge their judicial opinion that such right is impliedly affirmed in the Constitution; but they pledge their veracity that it is distinctly and expressly affirmed there—"distinctly"—that is, not mingled with anything else—expressly, that is, in words meaning just that, without the aid of any inference, and susceptible of no other meaning. If they had only pledged their judicial opinion that such right is affirmed in the instrument by implication, it would be open to others to show that neither the word "slave" nor "slavery" is to be found in the Constitution, nor the word "property" even, in any connection with language alluding to things slave or slavery (applause,) and that wherever in that instrument the slave is alluded to, he is called a "person;" and wherever his master's legal right in relation to him is alluded to, it is spoken of as "service or labor due," as a "debt" payable in service and labor. Also, it would be open to show, by cotemporaneous history, that this mode of alluding to slaves and slavery, instead of speaking of them; was employed on purpose to exclude from the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man.

THE SUPREME COURT TO RECONSIDER THEIR DECISION.

To show all this is easy and certain. When this obvious mistake of the Judges shall be brought to their notice, is it not reasonable to expect that they will withdraw the mistaken statement, and reconsider the conclusion based upon it? And then it is to be remembered that "our fathers who framed the government under which we live"—the men who made the Constitution—decided this same constitutional question in our favor long ago—decided it without a division among themselves, when making the decision; without division among themselves about the meaning of it after it was made; and so far as any evidence is left, without basing it upon any mistaken statement of facts. Under all these circumstances do you really feel yourselves justified to break up this government, unless such a court decision of yours is shall be at once submitted to as a conclusive and final rule of political action?

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

But you will not abide the election of a Republican president. In that supposed event you say you will destroy the Union, and then, you say, the great crime of having destroyed it will be upon us! (Laughter.) That is cool. (Great laughter.) A highwayman holds a pistol to my ear, and mutters through his teeth, "Stand and deliver, or I shall kill you, and then you will be a murderer!" [Continued laughter.] To be sure what the robber demanded of me--my money—was my own, and I had a clear right to keep it; but it was no more my own than my vote is my own—["That's so," and applause]--and the threat of death to me to extort my money, and the threat of destruction to the Union, to extort my vote, can scarcely be distinguished in principle.

A few words now to Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great confederacy shall be at peace and harmony one with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. ["We will," and applause.]—Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper. Even though the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands and yield to them, if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of their controversy with us, let us determine, it we can, what will satisfy them.—Will they be satisfied if the Territories be unconditionally surrendered to them. We know they will not. In all their present complaints against us the Territories are scarcely mentioned. Invasions and insurrections are the rage now. Will it satisfy them if, in the future, we have nothing to do with invasions and insurrections? We know it will not. We so know because we know we never had anything to do with invasions and insurrections; and yet this total abstaining does not exempt us from the charge and the denunciation.

THE DIFFERENCE OF OPINIONS.

The question recurs, what will satisfy them? Simply this:—We must not only let them alone but we must, somehow, convince them that we do let them alone. This, we know by experience, is no easy task. We have been trying to so convince them, from the very beginning of our organization, but with no success. In all our platforms and speeches we have constantly protested our purpose to let them alone; but this has had no tendency to convince them. Alike unavailing to convince them is the fact that they have never detected a man of us in any attempt to disturb them.—These natural, and apparently adequate means all failing, what will convince them? This, and this only:—cease to call slavery wrong, and join them in calling it right. And this must be done thoroughly—done in acts as well as in words. Silence will not be tolerated—we must place ourselves avowedly with them. Douglas's new sedition law must be enacted and enforced, suppressing all declarations that slavery is wrong, whether made in politics, in presses, in pulpits, or in private. We must arrest and return their fugitive slaves with greedy pleasure; we must pull down our free State Constitutions; the whole atmosphere must be disinfected from all taint of opposition to slavery, before they will cease to believe that all their troubles proceed from us. I am quite aware they do not state their case precisely in this way. Most of them would probably say to us, "Let us alone, do nothing to us, and say what you please about slavery." But we do let them alone—have never disturbed them—so that, after all, it is what we say which dissatisfies them. They will continue to accuse us of doing, until we cease saying. I am also aware they have not, as yet, in terms, demanded the overthrow of our free State Constitutions.

THE GIST OF THE CONTROVERSY.

Yet those Constitutions declare the wrong of slavery with more solemn emphasis than do all sayings against it, and, when all these other sayings shall have been silenced, the overthrow of those Constitutions will be demanded, and nothing be left to resist the demand. It is nothing to the contrary that they do not demand the whole of this just now. Demanding what they do, and for the reason they do, they can voluntarily stop nowhere short of this consummation. Holding as they do, that slavery is morally right and socially elevating, they cannot cease to demand a full national recognition of it as a legal right and a social blessing. [Applause] Nor can we justifiably withhold this on any ground save our conviction that slavery is wrong.

If slavery is right, all words, acts, laws and Constitutions against it are themselves wrong, and should be silenced and swept away. If it is right, we cannot justly object to its nationaliuy—its universality; if it is wrong, they cannot justly insist upon its extension—its enlargement. All they ask we could readily grant, if we thought slavery right; all we ask, they could as readily grant, if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right, and our thinking it wrong, is the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy. Thinking it right, as they do, they are not to blame for desiring its full recognition, as being right; but thinking it wrong, as we do, can we yield to them? Can we cast our votes with this view, and against our own? In view of our moral, social and political responsibilities, can we do this? ('No, no," and applause.)

SLAVERY NOT TO BE INTEFERED WITH WHERE IT ALREADY EXISTS.

Wrong as we think slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation: but can we, while ovr votes will prevent it, allow it to spread into the national territories and to overrun us here in these free States? ("No, never," and applause. A voice—"guess not." Laughter.) If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who should be neither a living man nor a dead man—such as a policy of "don't care" on a question about which all true men care—such as union appeals beseeching true Union men to yield to disunionists, reversing the divine rule, and calling, not the sinners, but the righteous to repentance—(prolonged cheers and laughter)—such as invocations of Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said, and undo what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by meances of destruction to the government nor of dungeons to ourselves. (Applause.) Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it.

Mr. Lincoln then bowed, and retired amid the loud and uproarious applause of his hearers, nearly every man rising spontaneously, and cheering with the full power of his lungs.

The Argus calls Mr. Lincoln "the two shilling candidate." His friends do not object to these flings at his poverty. Gen. Harrison was similarly assailed, because he lived in a "log cabin." The people thought none the less of him for that. When Mr. Lincoln was first thrown upon his own resources, he was willing to work for "two shillings" a day. His wages were scarcely more than this when, later in life, he served as a flatboatman; and he was a great way past his majority before his daily earnings were indicated by the dollar mark. But whether he labored for "two shillings" or two dollars a day, he always earned his money. None of his employers ever complained of him as being either lazy or incompetent.

And what he was as a working-man he will be as a public servant; and if, as the Argus alleges, he is merely a "twenty-five cent" *candidate*, he will be a $25,000 *President*.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

"ABRAHAM" IS CORRECT.—A question is raised whether Lincoln's name is *Abram* or *Abraham*. It might have been the former, once—for ABRAM means "*a high father*," which he undoubtedly is. But he is "faithful" to truth, and since he is "called" to be the "*father of many nations*," it is clear that "ABRAHAM" is the proper handle. (See the same subject, as respects the illustrious antecedent of that name treated at large in Gen. 17: 3-6.)

No BARGAINS.—Mr. Lincoln absolutely and peremptorily refused to make or allow his friends to make any conditions or bargains whatever to secure his nomination. He made no promises, no "arrangements," express or implied. If ever a man was nominated by the simple judgment of the Delegates to whom a weighty trust was confided, Lincoln is that man; and he means to go to the White House, if elected, free to do whatever he thinks is best for the country.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 15, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Delegate Elections

AND

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the present National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, or at such other places as the township committees may appoint, on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1860, to elect two Delegates for each Township and Borough, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County ticket, and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Senatorial and Congressional Conferees, and a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees, will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock, P. M., in the Townships, and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., in the Boroughs.

To ensure proper attention to the delegate elections, the County Committee has appointed the following Committees, and it is hoped that the gentlemen named will see that timely notice is given, and that the elections are duly held in said districts:

Bedford Bor., Alex. Henderson, R. D. Charms Barclay, Esq., and David F. Mann.

Bedford Township. Zachariah Diehl, Sam'l Phillips, and James Rea, Jr.

Broadtop. John B. Castner, James Eichelberger, and John Foster.

Colerain. Nathan Evans, Jacob Barnhart, and Emanuel J. Diehl.

Cumberland Valley. Peter Derremore, Josiah Tewell, and Nathan Lee.

Harrison. Hugh Wertz, John McVicker, Esq., and Martin Feightner.

Hopewell. Thos. N. Young, Esq., Henry Gates, and Luther R. Piper.

Juniata. Josiah Lehman, Peter R. Hillegas and Leonard Bittner, Esq.

Liberty. David S Berkstresser, Samuel A. Moore, and Sam'l F. Sheap.

Londonderry. Levi Carpenter, Jonathan Feightner, and John Wilhelm.

Monroe. Jacob L. May, Wm. Stuckey, and Andrew Adams.

Napier. Wm. Hull, George W. Williams, and George Stuckey.

Providence E. Sidney R. Whitfield, Wm. Lysinger, and David Monroe.

Providence W. Wm. Dibert, Wm. Cook, and Nicholas Peck.

Schellsburg. Jacob W. Knipple, Wm. A. B. Clark, and James Gollipher.

Southampton. John Johnson, John W. Lashley, and Jared Hanks.

Snake Spring. Asa Stuckey, Esq., John Eshleman, and Jacob Lingenfelter.

St. Clair. Jacob H. Wright, Esq., Jacob Horne, and Gideon D. Trout.

Union. John Fickes, Sam'l Shaffer, Esq, and John Ake, Esq.

Woodbury Middle. Wm. F. Johnson, John H. Wilkinson, and Jacob Brenneman.

Woodbury South. Adam Ketring, John B. Miller, and Robert Ralston.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Chairman.

June 1, 1860.

THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated:]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of FREE TERRITORY to the EVERLASTING CURSE *or HUMAN BONDAGE."*

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL I CONSENT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

FOSTER AND THE TARIFF.

The last Gazette says that Henry D. Foster deserves great credit because he is at Washington trying to urge the passage of the Tariff bill. This is all fol de rol. Mr. Foster went on to Washington to try to hush up *that little* $2,500 *matter*, which Mr. Witte, a prominent candidate for Governor before the last Locofoco State Convention, and Cornelius Wendell, proved before the Covode Committee, Mr. Foster received of the bribery printing corruption fund, to unlawfully secure his (Foster's) election, two years ago, when he was beaten by Old John Covode. But how humiliating to Pennsylvania, that they have to send persons to Washington, to electioneer for the passage of a Tariff bill, *for political effect only*, when it is known that the Locofocos in the U. S. Senate will defeat it. Mr. Curtin don't need to go to Washington for that purpose, as the People's and Republican parties are all for the Tariff, although Mr. Curtin is in Washington, and doing all in his power for the passage of the Morill Tariff bill. Remember the fraud of Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842, and then remember that Foster is not a whit better man than Geo. M. Dallas, and consequently not to be trusted. The only true friends of the Tariff in this contest, are Lincoln, Hamlin, and Curtin. Remember this!

Another Lie Nailed.

So hard pressed are the Locofoco journals to find something against the People's candidate for President, that they are inventing all manner of lies against him, several of which we have already refuted, in regard to his voting against sending supplies to our army in Mexico, &c. The last falsehood is to the effect that whilst Abraham Lincoln was in Congress he had purchased three pairs of boots, for $25 and had them charged to the Government, and sent home by mail, as stationery. This lie originated with the *Chicago Times*, a Locofoco paper, and we have seen it in nearly all our Locofoco exchanges, and we presume, as a matter of course, it will be published in the Bedford Gazette. C. H. Ray, Esq., of Chicago, wrote to the Clerk of the House of Representatives to ascertain the truth, and here is his reply:

OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
June 5, 1806.

"SIR: I have caused the official copies of the annual reports of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the expenditure of the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives during the XXXth Congress to be examined, as requested and do not find that at either session of that Congress there is any charge upon the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives, or the Stationery Account thereof, of $25 for three pairs of boots furnished the Hon. Abraham Lincoln during that Congress, as charged in the *Chicago Times* of May 30, 1860.

"I am, very respectfully yours,
"JOHN W. FORNEY;
"Per P. BARRY HAYES,
"Chief Clerk House of Representatives.
"C. H. RAY, esq., Chicago."

Our readers are cautioned against believing any of the reports against Mr. Lincoln, in regard to abolitionism, or anything else, as we have no doubt they will all turn out like this, manufactured out of the whole cloth.

The last *Gazette* is much exercised at what it denominates the "Dutch Plank," in the Chicago Platform. It is well known that Meyers of the Gazette, joined the Know-Nothing party in Somerset County, and was so zealous an advocate of its principles that he traveled around that County instituting lodges, and making speeches in its favor. It is equally well known that after the secret corruption locofoco agent arrived in that town, Meyers changed his principles—if he ever had any—and came out for Buchanan. He then gave as his reasons for turning, that the National American Convention, at which Fillmore was nominated, had admitted the Catholic delegates from Louisiana—so *bigoted* was he against the Catholics. He now opposes the Chicago platform from the same reasons, because of its moderation in regard to religion and foreigners. Ain't he a pretty fellow to grind the organ of a party that is all the time pandering for the foreign and Catholic vote?

We notice in the last *Gazette*, a letter "To the Democratic Party of Bedford County," signed by John Cessna, declining the nomination of his party for Congress. Our friend Cessna has declined for one of two good resons: He is too shrewd a politician to believe that there is any chance for the election of a Locofoco in this district, and consequently he don't wish the honor of being scrificed; or, his sceptre has departed in this County—the leadership of his party has been transforred to Wm. P. Schell, and to contest the nomination with him would result in his complete discomfiture. Æsop says, sour grapes!

☞We publish, this week, the great speech of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, at the Cooper Institute, in New York, in February, last.—This was several months before he was taken up for President, and at a time too that very few persons in the East expected his nomination. This speech is an able and admirable defence of Republican doctrines and will not fail to convince the most sceptical, after a careful and dispassionate persual, of this correctness. Read the speech, and hand it round to your Locofoco neighbor.

Boarding House.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Joseph Alsip, in to-day's paper. Mr. Alsip has had considerable experience in Hotel keeping, and we have no doubt he will keep an excellent Boarding House. We hope he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.—Our terms from now until the week after the Presidential election will be only 50 cents, *in advance*. Friends, get up clubs for the INQUIRER. Can't you send us five, ten, twenty or fifty campaign subscribers. Push on the column! Now's the time to work.

First Gun for Honest Old Abe.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 11, 1860.

At the city election here, to-day, the Republican majority for Clerk, Aldermen, Common Council and Sheriff was 177. Gain over last year, 140!

Rainsburg Seminary.

The annual exhibition of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, at Rainsburg, will take place on Thursday next, the 21st inst.

BEDFORD TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.—This society will meet on Monday evening next. Address by Rev. S. Barnes. Let there be a good turn-out of the friends of the good cause.

ORGANIZE TOWNSHIP CLUBS, friends of Lincoln and Hamlin, immediately, and get everybody you can to join them. To be successful, you must go to work now.

In to-days paper we publish the letters of acceptance of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.—They are brief and expressive, just as they should be.

Gen. Jesup, one of the oldest commissioned officers in the army, and Quarter Master General of the United States, died on the 10th inst., in Washington, aged about 71 years.

As an offset to the recent disclosures, before the Covode Investigating Committee, of the bribery and corruption by Buchanan and his officials, the Locofocos in Congress made a charge of fraud in reference to the election of Col. Scranton, of the Luzerne district, in this State. The following are the proceedings in reference to this matter before the House on the 8th inst:

MR. SCRANTON'S ELECTION.

The vague and irresponsible charge made in the House by Mr. Winslow, to the effect that money had been improperly used to promote Col. Scranton's election to Congress, was investigated before the Covode Committee today. The Hon. George Sanderson, Democrat, of Scranton, testified substantially that he knew of no money having been used in any way to further Mr. Scranton's election. The reason of the great change in that Congressional District was the disaffection which prevailed among the Democracy towards the present Administration, and the high character and great popularity of Mr. Scranton, who was esteemed among all classes. He considered that the Anti-Lecompton feeling exerted much influence on the result.

J. H. Pueiston stated that he accompanied Mr. Scranton throughout the greater part of the canvass of 1858, and aided in its general management. No money had been improperly used to his knowledge, directly or indirectly, and no questionable means to advance Mr. Scranton's election. The large vote which he obtained was a tribute to his extended popularity, his fidelity to the Protective policy, and his enterprise and public spirit.

A. Davis, editor of the Scranton Herald, a Democratic organ, supported Mr. Scranton in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, because of his fitness and devotion to the best interests of the people in his District. He received no pecuniary consideration for his services.

D. S. Koon, lawyer, residing at Pittston, who preferred the charges, knew nothing beyond vague statements, and upon re-examining Mr. Pueiston, in reply, he was unceremoniously dismissed as unworthy of notice.

Mr. Brisbane, formerly Democratic member of Congress, and others, were anxious to testify in Mr. Scranton's behalf, but Mr. Winslow became disgusted with the whole development, and refused to take more testimony, admitting that he had been grossly deceived. He will make a statement in the House fully exonorating Mr. Scranton.

The committee unanimously ordered that Mr. Koon should not receive either mileage or fees, regarding his conduct as an attempt at extortion. Mr. Scranton, however, very generously directed his returning expenses paid, notwithstanding his base aspersions. All the other witnesses were discharged and paid.

This experiment has cost about $1,000.—When Mr. Covode protested against calling witnesses without specific information, Mr. Winslow appealed to the House and obtained the order, and Democratic papers alleged there was a design to exclude evidence involving their own friends. These disclosures vindicate Mr. Covode completely, and put the Democracy in an embarassing predicament.

Congratulations at Washington.

At Washington on Saturday night, the Republican Association, formed a procession and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Hamlin, and then called upon other distinguished Republicans and treated them to a serenade. A mob of rowdies attempted to break up the crowd but was defeated by the Police. We give the remarks of Mr. Hamlin.

SPEECH OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Mr. Hamlin then came forward, amidst great cheering and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Concurring with you fully in the great principles which have united us in political association, I am pleased to meet you on this occasion; and I unite my voice with yours most cordially in a tribute to a common cause. You have assembled to congratulate each other upon the doings of our recent Convention at Chicago, the result of which has come to us over the telegraphic wires. Of that position which has been assigned to me, you will allow me to say, that while I feel profoundly grateful for the honor it confers, and am duly sensible of the obligations, it was neither sought, expected, nor even desired. But as it has come unsolicted, it leaves me no alternative but to accept the responsibilities which attach to it, with an earnest hope and endeavor, that a cause more important than any man, will receive no detriment at my hands.—But you have come to pay a tribute to our standard bearer, who has been taken from the Great West, where the star of empire is culminating, if it has not already culminated; a man of comprehensive and vigorous intellect, and fully equal to the position designated. The architect of his own fortune, he comes to us most emphatically a representative man; not only a representative man as an able and earnest exponent of Republican principles, but as identified with the laboring and industrial classes. Having from early life, to the maturity of manhood, devoted himself to physical labor, he can, as he does, but feel a keener sense of the rights of labor. He stands before the country, too, with a high moral character, upon which even a suspicion was never breathed, and with a political integrity above reproach. The objects desired by the Republicans in the pending election, and the obligations imposed upon our candidate, are to bring back the Government to the principles and practices of its fathers and founders, and to administer it in the light of their wisdom and example; to aid our commerce, to send it out upon distant seas, and to prepare for it havens in its distress and on its return; to infuse new life and energy into all the productive and industrial pursuits of the whole country—for we must not forget that the prosperity of every country must repose upon productive industry. Labor it is, and labor alone, that builds and navigates our ships, delves in our mines, makes music in the workshops, clears away the forest, and makes the fillside blossom as the rose. It maintains our Government and upholds the world in its prosperity and advancements. Surely then, it should challenge and demands its rights of the Government it thus sustains. To preserve the integrity of the Union, with the full and just rights of all the States, the States themselves not interfering with the principles of Liberty and Humanity in the territories of the United States, outside their own jurisdiction, and to preserve our original territorial domain for the homesteads of the free:—these are the great principles which we have united to sustain and advance. That done, our government will remain a blessing to all, and our country a refuge in which the man of every creed and every clime may enjoy the securities and privileges of institutions of Freedom, regulated by law.

The Republican Nominations.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE OF MESSRS. LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

The following is the correspondence between the officers of the Republican National Convention and the candidates thereof for President and Vice President.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

To the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

SIR:—The representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled in Convention at Chicago, have, this day, by a unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported at the next election; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of the Convention to apprise you of this nomination, and respectfully to request that you will accept it. A declaration of the principles and sentiments adopted by the Convention accompanies this communication.

In the performance of this agreeable duty we take leave to add our confident assurances that the nomination of the Chicago Convention will be ratified by the suffrages of the people.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your friends and fellow citizens,

GEORGE ASHMUN, of Mass.,
President of the Convention.
Wm. M. Evarts of New York,
Joel Burlingame, of Oregon,
Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey,
Gideon Wells, of Connecticut,
D. K. Carter, of Ohio,
Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin,
James F. Simmons of Rhode Island,
John W. North, of Minnesota,
Geo. D. Blakey, of Kentucky,
Peter T. Washburne, of Vermont,
A. C. Wilder, of Kansas,
Edward H. Rollins, of New Hampshire,
Francis S. Corkran, of Maryland,
Norman B. Judd, of Illinois,
N. B. Smithers, of Delaware,
Wm. H. McCrillis, of Maine,
Alfred Caldwell, of Virginia,
Caleb B. Smith of Indiana,
Austin Blair, of Michigan,
Wm. P. Clarke, of Iowa,
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri,
F. P. Tracy, of California,
E. D. Webster, of Nebraska,
G. A. Hall, of District of Columbia,
John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts,
A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.

HON. GEORGE ASHMUN,

Pres't of the Republican National Convention.

SIR: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a Committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention, to the rights of all the States and Territories, and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow citizen,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A similar letter was sent to the nominee for the Vice Presidency, to which the following is the reply:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago, on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

These resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine, will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to co-operate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender through you, to the members of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination, which I now accept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as homes for free

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

men. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles, whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is by special action in that respect, of the wise and good men who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguish Illinois, one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union, and restore peace and harmony to the whole country, by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages.

I am, very truly yours, H. HAMLIN.

The Hon. George Ashmun, President of the Convention, and others of the Committee.

Effort of the Administration to buy Col. Forney.

David Webster, a Philadelphia lawyer, made some interesting contributions to the Covode literature yesterday. Mr. Webster showed at first a strong disposition to reticence, but when the Committee determined to bring him before the bar of the House for contempt, he became interestingly communicative. Mr. Webster, whether as an attorney or friend of the contracting parties does not appear, was entrusted with the delicate duty of buying up Col. Forney for the Administration. On receipt of a note from Judge Black he says:

I came into Washington immediately; saw Judge Black, and he expressed great regret at the course Col. Forney was pursuing on the subject of the then state of affairs in Kansas. He said it was evident that if he persisted in it a breach would follow between him and the Administration, and predicted that in that event Col Forney's bones would whiten along with Wilmot's on the shore of Black Republicanism. He wanted Col. Forney to give a pledge through the columns of his newspaper that, whilst the pending question was a fair subject of difference as between Democrats, it was nevertheless, a question to be settled within the organization of the party on that subject. He wanted him, also, to say, that under no circumstances did he (Col. Forney) intend to become a Black Republican. I asked if Col. Forney could then get the printing of the Post Office Blanks, and he said yes. I asked what portion of it? He replied, the whole of it.—The job, at that time was considered by Col. Forney's friends as worth $80,000. I telegraphed over to Col. Forney that I had a proposition which I thought he could honorably accept, and returned immediately to Philadelphia. As Judge Black's and my views agreed, I advised Col. Forney to accept the proposition. *He indignantly refused to do so, and directed me to write to Judge* BLACK *that if a lifetime spent in the Democratic party, and in the advocacy of its principles, was not a sufficient guaranty of his adherence to it he had lived in vain.* I did so, and added on my own account that notwithstanding this was Col. Forney's answer, I thought it would be good policy to give him the printing of the Post Office blanks, as the position was such a prize, that it would accomplish the very result the Administration required. I never received any reply to my letter.

Q. Who was present at your interview with Col. Forney, on your return to Philadelphia?

A. Col. Henry S. Magraw, who approved of Col. Forney's answer, and differed from me as to the advice I had given.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any proposition having been made by Col. Forney to go abroad under an arrangement that would secure him $25,000.

A. Only from having heard Col. Forney read the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and himself at the time it occurred, in which the President offered him the Liverpool consulate, and stated that, over and above the salary, which was ample for his comfortable support, he could be put in receipt of other means.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

The House of Representatives has passed an excellent bill to revise the Tariff of Duties on Imports wherefrom the revenues of the Federal Government are now mainly derived. This bill has been carefully considered in all its parts, and would, if enacted, prove more beneficent than any tariff bill ever yet adopted. It would moderately increase the annual revenue, and thus provide means for paying off the Forty or Fifty Millions of new Public Debt which—contrary to all sound maxims of public policy—Mr. Buchanan has contracted in time of peace; it would diminish the importation of those Metals, Wares, and Fabrics which compete with our similar Home Products, and would thus expand and stimulate the Domestic Industry of the whole country. Agriculture, Mechanics, Mining, Manufactures, would together feel the benignant impulse, and would enter at once upon a new career of activity, thrift, and joyous promise.

This bill, though just to all interests, is especially benignant to the Iron and Coal interest—that is, to Pennsylvania. If it were passed with any prospect of stability, it would double the annual product of Iron and Coal in Pennsylvania and other States within the next four years.

This bill has passed the House by the nearly unanimous votes of the Republicans and other Opposition Members; swelled by those of not more than half a dozen Democrats. It is now before the Senate, where there is a strong Democratic majority, and where it is of course to be killed. This fate we have no power to avert, wherefore we bow to it in quiet submission. But meantime a juggle is to be performed which is expected to dupe the more ignorant and stolid of the Pennsylvania Democrats. A substitute is to be proposed for the House bill whereby Pennsylvania interests alone are to be protected, and all others left uncared for. For this as many Democrats as possible are to be induced to vote, with no hope nor desire of passing it, but so that the unblushing supporters of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42" may assure their willing victims that *the Democrats were willing to modify the Tariff in accordance with the wants of Pennsylvania, but the Republicans defeated them!*

Such are the dirty devices whereby Politics are rendered an offence and a defilement in the apprehension of many upright men, and the very word politician conveys to the common mind a savor of craft, of slipperiness, and fraud. We do not pretent to guess how extensively this trick can be made effective; but, after the sore experiences of the past, it is certain that Pennsylvania connot be again swindled without her own culpable complicity in the crime. And if she *will* be the dupe of such course and clumsy knaveries, who shall pity her?—*N Y. Tribune.*

From the Phila. Daily News.

CAMPAIGN NATIONAL SONG.

BY R. K. SMITH.

AIR—*Rosin the Bow.*

The Campaign commences most nobly,
The Battle has fairly begun,
And every new struggle proves doubly,
That "BUCK" and his minions are done.

With the East and the West linked together,
Our Candidate never can fail,
For the weight of a slave ain't a feather,
When Freemen get into the scale.

Every friend of our own "gallant HARRY,
The STAR of the WEST," has declared
The coming election they'll carry,
For every true man is prepared.

For "*Protection*" the Party will rally,
"*Free homes for the homeless*," as well.
Then we'll hear every mountain and valley,
Ring forth to "FREE TRADE" its death knell.

For LINCOLN the Party's united,
And for HAMLIN the people are true,
The watch-fires all have been lighted,
As once for "OLD TIPPECANOE."

Then bring out the music and banners,
The "*Fence Rails*" and orators too,
And we'll teach Locofocos good manners,
As we did with "OLD TIPPECANOE.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

What is it? How Cured?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symtoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medical sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone, and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result, good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
June 8, 1860

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas. H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance.—Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clarly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a hosehold world, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied.

Sold by all druggists in the world.

☞See advertisement in another column.

June 8, 1860.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., by the Rev. Charles Clever, Col. SAMUEL B. TATE, to Miss MARY C. BARNDOLLAR, all of Bloody Run, Pa.

Accompanying the above, we received a large and delicious wedding cake, for which the happy couple have our thanks. May the Colonel and his beautiful bride live long to enjoy the joys of wedded bliss, and none of its sorrows.

On the 10th inst., at Bloody Run, by M. M. Peebles, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. DEVORE, to Miss MARY ANN IMLER, all of this County.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. MICHAEL H. STIFFLER, to Mrs. CATHARINE CARN, all of Bedford County.

On the 7th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Schellsburg, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. JACOB CUSTER, of Stoystown, Somerset County, to Miss JANE THOMPSON, of this County.

On Wednesday evening 6th inst., in Schellsburg, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. ISAAC DARR, of Napier Township, to Miss CATHARINE FRY, of Schellsburg Borough.

CAUTION.—Hunters and fishers, will take care, not to tresspass on the lands of the subscribers, after this date, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID BOYERS,
SAMUEL HULLINGER,
ABRAHAM S. BROWN,
DAVID S. BROWN,
JACOB RIFER,
ABRAHAM NEWCOMER,
SAMUEL BASSLER,
JACOB LONGENECKER,
JACOB A. NICODEMUS,
DAVID L. HARTMAN,
MICHAEL L. KEAGY,
PAUL RHODES,
JOHN BRUMBAUGH,
D. S. BRIDENTHAL.

June 15, 1860.

BOARDING HOUSE,

FOR

VISITORS TO BEDFORD SPRINGS, AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa., has leased the well known Boarding House, in Bedford, formerly kept by Mrs. S. Filler. This house is situate in the plasantest part of the town, on the road leading to the Springs. The rooms are large and airy—and great care will be taken to render all his guests comfortable and happy. Fresh mineral water constantly on hand. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

June 15, 1860.–d

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received on Friday, the 29th day of June, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for the erection of a new Bridge, over Clear Creek, at or near the property of the Heirs of Peter Barndollar, dec'd, where the road leading from Bloody Run to Clearville, crosses said creek, in West Providence Township. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on the ground, (said proposals will also be received on the ground.)

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, June 15, 1c60.–c

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence Township, in November last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, with a crop out of left ear, and swallow fork, in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN G. BARNDOLLAR.

June 15, 1860.–c

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, William Kerr, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing three hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Wertz, Widow Suiters and others, about one half cleared and under fence, with double log barn and other buildings thereon erected, situate in said Township.

Leaving a widow, Mary Kerr and eleven heirs, to wit: John Kerr, Catharine, wife of Lewis Kellerman, died, leaving her husband and three children, to wit: James Kellerman, Wm. Kellerman, of Bedford County, John Kellerman, of Ohio, Elizabeth wife of Jonathan Cessna, of Ohio, who conveyed her share to Mary the widow, William Jackson Kerr, Joseph Henry Kerr, Amanda, wife of John Riley, Samuel Kerr, Geo. Kerr, of Bedford County, and Margaret, wife of Peter Funk, residence not known.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation, on said premises on Tuesday the 24th day of July 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1860.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, William Nycum, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing two hundred and thirty nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Barnard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher, and Leonard Nycum's heirs, situate in said Township.

Leaving issue the following heirs and legal representatives, to wit: Leonard Nycum, John Nycum the petitioner, residing in Bedford County, Barnard Nycum and Upton Nycum, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Wilson Nycum and Andrew Nycum, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises on Tuesday the 31st day of July 1860, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see proper.

WM. S FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1860.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M. part of the Real Estate, of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, to wit: 98½ acres of land, about one third of which is cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, situate in Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Wm. Williams, Elias Clark, Absalom Garlick and others.

TERMS. Three hundred dollars at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by judgments on the property.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
Adm'r of the Estate of Levi Clark, dec'd.
June 8, 1860.

NEW TOWNSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned, viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County, to view and examine the lines and boundaries of the new Township proposed to be erected, out of parts of the Townships of Londonderry, Juniata and Harrison, and to consider and report on the propriety of erecting the same, will meet for the purposes of their appointment on Thursday the 5th day of July 1860, at the Public House of Valentine V. Wertz in Harrison Township, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue their examination, &c., from day to day until completed.

JAMES BURNS,
JOSEPH MORTIMORE,
O. H. GAITHER.
June 8, 1860. Viewers.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO:

May 18, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to distribute the fund set apart for the support of Joseph Disbtow, being now dead, and also other funds received by the Administrator of said estate, since former distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 23d day of June, A. D. 1860, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend, if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed, by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to hear and determine the facts and return the evidence, &c., to the Court, in the matter of the account of William Ott and Simon Harclerode, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Harclerode, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 22d day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day when all parties interested may attend, if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay the Treasurer, in Bedford, the *eleventh instalment* on eath shore of stock stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of June, inst. By order of the Board.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Treasurer.

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN G. MINNICH, of Bedford, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

YOU will please announce Dr. WILLIAM BURCH of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonatory, subject to the decision of the People's County, Convention.

Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Capt. GEORGE S. MULLIN, of Napier Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

June 1, 1860.–*

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN DASHER, of Hopewell Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENNISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDMUND BEDELL, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Poor Director.

WE are authorized to announce the name of ADAM ULRICH, of Middle Woodberry Tp., as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, case of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,* a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows,* made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.–6m. *Machinist*

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE,
AND TURNPIKE STOCK.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on

SATURDAY. the 30th of JUNE, inst., at the Court House, in Bedford.

One house and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Bedford, adjoining the public square, the Presbyterian church, and property of Maj. Tate, the property of Sophia Morrison, dec'd.

ALSO, At the same time and place, all the right, title, and interest of J. S. Morrison, dec'd, in a lot of ground, situate three miles west of Bedford, on the Turnpike Road, on which a toll house now stands—

ALSO, 12 shares of stock in the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company. ALSO, 10 shares of stock in the Chamberburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOB MANN,
June 1, 1860. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the freeholders of Bloody Run, have made application to the Court of Quarter sessions of Bedford County, for a charter of Incorporation.—Said application has been filed amongst the records of said Courts, and will be held over for final consideration until August term, 1860, when objections will be heard, and a final decree made in the premises.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
June 1, 1860. Atty. for Applicants

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JACOB REED & CO.'S,
Bedford, Pa.,

WE would inform our friends and customers, that we have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest 'living' prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores, (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c. &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTEENT,

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

June 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Sheriff's Sale, the following property belonging to Geo. Kimberly viz: 1 Cow, 1 Calf, 1 Buggy, 2 Hogs, 1 Cook Stove. Said property I leave in Kimberly's possession during my pleasure.

EZRA WILLIAMSON.

June 8, 1860.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND ALL,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,
AND CALL AT
OSTER & CARN'S
Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.

Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 18, 1860

POOR HOUSE NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed under an Act of Assembly, passed during last session, being authorized and empowered to make sale of the present Poor House property, and to purchase for the use of the County of Bedford, such other real estate in said County, as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to accommodate the poor, erect buildings thereon, &c., having taken upon themselves the duties of said appointments, will at an early day offer at Public Sale all the real estate and appurtenances known as the Poor House property, in the mean time, they desire and request all persons who have farms for sale suitable for poor house purposes, within ten miles of the Borough of Bedford, to notify O. E. Shannon, Esq., Secretary of the board thereof, stating the number of acres, terms, and any other particulars that may be considered necessary, and that said information be furnished on or before the 18th day June, next, at which time the Commissioners will again meet at the Court House in Bedford.

JOHN NYCUM,
O. E. SHANNON,
FRANCIS JORDAN,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
EMAN. STATLER.

June 1, 1860.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

RiCh Fancy Goods.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STULLA SHAWLS,

black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stulla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.

June 1, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the exceptions to the account of John P. & Wm. Hoover, Executors &c., of Philip H. Hoover, dec'd. the undersigned, appointed to examine the exceptions, state an amount, and report a distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, hereby gives notice that he will sit for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 21st of June, inst., when and where those interested may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left check were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of E derton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Mariettа; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstract; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, by public outcry, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, late the property of Henry Steckman, dec'd, to wit: on Tuesday, the 26th day of June next, at one o'clock of said day, the Mansion Farm, composed of two tracts of land containing 223 acres and 149 perches nett, adjoining Barnabas B. Steckman, Reddinger, Swartswelder and others, with a log house, stone kitchen, log barn and stable thereon, a good orchard, well watered with running water, a considerable portion cleared, and the remainder well timbered.

On Wednesday, the 27th day of the same month, one tract of land in same township, containing 168 acres and 94 perches nett, adjoining lands, of John Fletcher, Philip Snyder and others, with a log house and stable thereon, 30 or 40 acres cleared, remainder timber land.

Also, on same day at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, one other tract of land, in same township, containing 214 acres, and 36 perches nett, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a log house, log stable and threshing floor, spring house and out buildings, 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder well timbered, with several springs of water thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—⅓ in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder, in two equal annual payments without interest.

Attendance will be given on day of sale, by

VALENTINE STECKMAN,
Administrator of Henry Steckman, dec'd.
May 25, 1860.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
June 1, 1860. Administrators.

SAVE COST!

ALL persons still indebted to the firm of Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, by account, note or otherwise, are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked, to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The books, notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn, cheap side, who alone are authorized to settle the same.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added without respect to persons, or further notice, unless by special agreement.

June 1, 1860.–2m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. & A. J. Nycum, in the Tannery and Mercantile business, have this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts are in the hands of John Nycum, Sr., for collection

JOHN NYCUM,
A. J. NYCUM.

Rays Hill, May 18, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counseller at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & SHAFER,
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
April 27, 1860.

Card to the Ladies.
Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.
HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's., Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing
May 18, 1860.—2m.

Cash for Wool.
WE will pay the highest price in cash or merchandise for any quantity of washed wool.
A. B. CRAMER, & CO.
May 18, 1860.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to count.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 59 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.!

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollar-per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO, Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
March 23, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

Private Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, a tract of land, situate in Bedford Township, containing 36 *acres*, about 14 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered—there are 70 good sugar trees on this land—nearly all the land capable of cultivation. This tract adjoins other lands of the subscriber, Jacob Strominger, Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty and others.
Terms of sale made known by the subscriber.
JAMES REA.
May 4, 1860.—f

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of a l kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

FOR SALE
OR TRADE.
A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Clough, at Spang's Mills.

ALSO,

A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with double log house, new bank barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata river, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road.—This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

ALSO,

A new two-story rough-cast house and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

ALSO,

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

ALSO,

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

ALSO,

A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.

ALSO,

A farm of 118 acres, of limestone land, in Liberty Township, near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises; also an orchard of good fruit.

ALSO,

A tract of land in St. Clair Township containing 93 acres or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and two log stables thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 3, 1860.—6m Bedford Pa.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,
HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.
May 6, 1859.—1y.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!
"WHO'S fond of strawberries and cream?" Echo, "all!" Then all are requested to call at LYNCH'S, and buy few or many plants of choice kinds. Those planting now will get a few berries this season.
April 20.

WAGONS.
WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 7, 1859.

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Mondicello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Pinkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Messengers Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on
SATURDAY, 16th JUNE, next,
the following described real estate, viz: 35 acres of land, or there abouts, situate in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining lands of Jonathan Hoover, lands in name of ——Sytle; Daniel Baer, Samuel Kensinger, and others.
TERMS:—One fourth in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in three payments, with interest.
JACOB S. BROWN, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate
of Margaret Croft, dec'd.
May 18, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this office.
April 8, 1859.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.
Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.
Eay 18, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generaliy permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature, The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the peincipal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE
Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*
June 24, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
Bedford, Pa.
DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposites solicited.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.
June 10, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

Iron City College
CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGSTE!!!
$35.00
PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.
Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.
Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from
$500 to $1000.
Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.
First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.
☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.
For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds, repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857,

BEDFORD
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**
THE summer session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 4th day of May, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.
It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.
The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.
A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.
The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.
Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.
TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.
TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.
April 27, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, underthe above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by M